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COUSINS MEETING

Celebrating Forty-Fifth Anniversary of Organization.

ROLL CALL BY REV. O. H. GULICK

"Woodlawn," the Meeting Place.

Interesting Papers By Cousins.
Frank Damon Would Tear Down Fences.

The lawn party of the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society was held yesterday afternoon on the lawn of the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, Punahou. A tent for the accommodations of the "Cousins" was arranged on the lawn, and under it were a couple of hundred chairs, nearly all of which were filled. Besides the decoration in palms and ferns, a Hawaiian flag and some pennants were hung in front. Rev. O. H. Gulick presided.

The afternoon's program opened with a reception social, followed by the hymn, "Blest be the Tie That Binds." Then came a prayer by Rev. D. P. Birnie, after which Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Dillingham and Rev. S. E. Bishop read papers.

The most interesting part of the afternoon's program was the roll-call, read by Rev. O. H. Gulick and Miss Mattie Chamberlain. After the reading of the history of the first arrival of the various missionary families and their descendants, the members of each were asked to rise. The Judd family showed the greatest number of representatives present. Then there were the Castles, Damons, Rices, Athertons, Wilcoxs and other families that made good showings.

This interesting proceeding finished, Mr. F. W. Damon read the following paper before the Cousins:

It has fallen to my lot this afternoon to say a few words relative to the future of this most interesting and beneficent organization, whose forty-fifth anniversary we are met to celebrate. Until brought face to face with this subject I had scarcely realized the difficulty and delicacy of the undertaking, and at the very outset, I feel that I should ask your kindly charity for having attempted that which might more fittingly have been handled by others. It is possible, too, that the present occasion was not the most auspicious for the presentation of any theme suggestive of the future, which is the sphere of the yet unattained, the doubtful and the uncertain.

This, to some, may seem a time better adapted for reminiscence for "chanting psalms over the past," for looking backward, rather than forward. And while this is largely true of an occasion like the present, still, it may not be wholly out of place to ask, "What of the union?" After all, can we have the right to separate wholly the past from the future? In all true growth that which has been should be a step on which to rise to "higher things." A successful achievement is itself a clarion call to continued effort. We truly attain only as we preserve.

That this is an epoch of change and reconstruction in an island life, none will deny. The old is being pressed and jostled by the new. We have to adapt ourselves to a new order in many different departments of life. This organization is feeling the gradual withdrawal of earlier conditions and the pressure of new rising tides of influence. The period which produced it is an increasingly remote one. Those who first loved it and cradled its earliest days are now crowned with the silver of advancing age. The generation which has come since then onto its stage of active life, is itself no longer youthful. While those who are to clasp hands with the future are widely removed in many ways from the period which furnished its inception. Hence, there are not a few, and these its best and most loyal friends, who are asking, "What is to be the future of this society? Some may possibly find fault with this question, believing that the splendid impetus of the past, together with its still rigorous life, will enable it to run along its already established groove for many a day to come. They may say that any suggestion of change is heresy, that the conditions which are said to impair its strength are exaggerated and that its potency is unexhausted. While others may feel that, rather than wish an ever weakening age, which tottering to its fall, would dim the glory of its prime, it would be well to close with dignity its career and allow "Finis" to be written to its annals, and, wreathed in its well-earned laurels, suffer it to be laid on the historic shelf. While possibly a staid class may be found who would say, though in some detail the letter may change—cannot the spirit be perpetuated and the torch passed on? There is no little doubt, no little perplexity! As inheritors of such a noble trust and sponsors for its safety, brought face to face with a condition of affairs like this, it behooves us most seriously to consider when we are to act. It is, however, a period when any hasty action along the line of change is to be deprecated. Still, we would do well to consult much together as to the best method to be pursued.

In view of the conditions named above, I may be allowed at this time to make a suggestion, which may possibly help in some measure in solving the difficult problem which so many of us feel is facing us. Inasmuch as this suggestion is deeply rooted in the desire to see the splendid spirit of this organization perpetuated, an ever increasing power in these "Isles of the Sea," I make bold to mention it here today, trusting that it will not far in any way upon the festive spirit of the occasion.

I think I am right in stating that there were originally two fundamental ideas underlying this organization, namely, the close union in the bonds of friendship of the children of the American Protestant mission to these Islands, and the advance of the cause of missions. Beautiful as was and is, the thought of the first, it has possibly not the same "reason of being" as in other and earlier days and this I say with all tender and reverent appreciation of the unique, I might almost say, sacred power it has been. The second principle is not dependent upon the first; it is not limited in its application to any special order or class, or to any special time or period, and will continue to sound its call to duty and action until He shall come "where right it is to reign." The claims of Christianity are universal. It is in the merging of the former principle in the fuller expression of the latter that we may find the key of the future. This has been a missionary society—but for all who wish for the coming of the Kingdom.

I have been watching, with many others, with interest the added beauty which our well beloved Nuuanu avenue has gained at a point, particularly through the removal of certain fences, which, until a short time, in that conservative neighborhood, it would have been considered most unorthodox to lay hands upon. First went down the barrier facing the avenue. What a gain that was! This was a general beauty, and would have been in itself a gain aesthetically of high value. But the finest effect was attained when the intervening barrier was removed, and the eye followed with delight the new and almost unexpected beauty thus disclosed. It is a simple little parable, but it may, in some measure, illustrate my point. The front fence had never to be removed from this society, for it always faced unobstructed the King's great highway of Christian thought and progress. There has been, however, as was right, owing to the peculiar conditions of its early growth and development, a slight barrier of element and feeling. There were fine breaks in the hedge, which Article 7th of the Constitution made for some to get through, for which we are most devoutly grateful.

But has not the time come for the taking down of all the fences, nominal and sentimental? Instead of being shelved as an interesting relic, as a fragrant memory, may not this grand, noble society of ours become the working basis of a vigorous missionary organization, confined not to the representatives of any one line of descent and a few other former ones, but into its Catholic embrace receiving all of whatever denomination, who are interested in home and foreign missionary work. A change of a few words in our constitution would make this possible, and then, strong in the strength of a triumphant past and an inspiring purpose, would stand ready for action a society, which could quickly and readily assimilate to itself many of the new forces in church and social life which are here gathering. We are to feel here possibly as we have not before, the power, which comes from varied denominational work, and also, unless we preserve a broad and generous spirit, the friction of this more intricate machinery.

We need some common point of reunion—that we may thus keep sweet and Christian in spirit. This Hawaiian Union Missionary Society, with the retention of the admirable social, literary and religious features of our present organization, would furnish this. The work which has been

established groove for many a day to come. They may say that any suggestion of change is heresy, that the conditions which are said to impair its strength are exaggerated and that its potency is unexhausted. While others may feel that, rather than wish an ever weakening age, which tottering to its fall, would dim the glory of its prime, it would be well to close with dignity its career and allow "Finis" to be written to its annals, and, wreathed in its well-earned laurels, suffer it to be laid on the historic shelf. While possibly a staid class may be found who would say, though in some detail the letter may change—cannot the spirit be perpetuated and the torch passed on? There is no little doubt, no little perplexity! As inheritors of such a noble trust and sponsors for its safety, brought face to face with a condition of affairs like this, it behooves us most seriously to consider when we are to act. It is, however, a period when any hasty action along the line of change is to be deprecated. Still, we would do well to consult much together as to the best method to be pursued.

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CHIEF INDUSTRY

Williams, Dimond & Co.'s Regular Letter.

INCREASE IN SUGAR TONNAGE

Notes On Schedule in New Tariff Bill.

Decline in Granulated—Protection to Refiners—Work of the Trust.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 27, 1897.—Our last circular was dated April 19, per Australia.

SUGAR:—Prices of Refined sugar continued unchanged until 6th inst., when all grades were advanced 1/4c per lb., both for the local market and for export. Since then there has been no change, and the Western Sugar Refining Co. quote prices for California, Oregon and Washington as follows: Cube, Crushed and Fine Crushed, 6 1/2c; Powdered, 5 1/2c; Candy Granulated, 5 1/2c; Dry Granulated, Fine, 5c; Confectioners' A, 5c; Magnolia A, 4 1/2c; Extra C, 4 1/2c; Golden C, 4 1/2c. These prices are subject to the usual rebate of 1/4c per lb. Prices for export in bond are quoted on the basis of 4 1/2c for Granulated.

BASIS:—Declined on April 19 to 3c net; May 1st to 2 1/2-16c net; May 3rd, advanced to 3 1-16c net; May 6th to 3 3-32c net; May 10th, declined to 3 1-16c, and since then there has been no change. The following sales have been reported:

April 19th, spot 4400 bags at 7 1/2c; 22nd, to arrive 3300 bags at 3 1/2c; 28th, to arrive 1200 bags at 3 1/2c; 29th, to arrive 3100 bags at 3 1/2c; May 1st, to arrive 2400 tons at 3 3-16c; 3rd, spot 500 bags at 3 1/2c; 4th, to speculate; spot 5000 bags at 3 5-16c; 6th, spot to Refiner, 5000 bags at 3 5-16c, and to speculate 4200 bags at 3 11-32c; 7th, spot to speculate, 4800 bags at 3 11-32c and to Refiner, Philadelphia, 4500 bags at 3 5-16c; 10th, spot 15,000 bags at 3 5-16c; 14th, spot 3300 bags at 3 5-16c, and 15th, spot 500 bags at 3 5-16c.

EASTERN AND FOREIGN MARKETS:—Following our last circular, and until the 4th inst., the New York market ruled dull and undecided. The principal buyers were not disposed to pay 3 1/4c for 96 deg. Centrifugals. Importers, however, were generally quite firm and did not force sales, although one cargo of Javas at Breakwater was sold on May 1st to arrive, at 3 3-16c for 96 deg. test.

Since the 4th inst., when the new schedule was reported, a better tone was developed, and 96 deg. Centrifugals were sold to speculators at 3 11-32c, and to Refiners at 3 5-16c; 89 deg. Muscovados at 2 1/2c and 89 deg. Molasses sugars at 2 1/2-16c. As Refiners are receiving large direct importations, they are not inclined to pay a further advance.

Refined grades also were in moderate demand, but large orders have recently come to hand, and on the 6th inst. prices were advanced 1-16c per lb., making price of Granulated 4 29c net. Receipts of Raws have continued to be unprecedentedly large, and for the week ending May 7th had reached 112,000 tons, making the total stock at Atlantic ports at that time 518,000 tons, which figure will be increased before the tariff bill goes into effect, and consequently foreign markets will have little demand from this country for some months to come. What effect this will have on the prices of Java and Beet sugars, remains to be seen. In August, 1894, when the present tariff took effect and sugars were made dutiable, the stocks held here were 340,000 tons and until Refiners had worked up their accumulation of free sugars, the market remained in a state of stagnation.

Cuba sugars continued beyond the parity of other markets, and very little has been done in these grades. According to mail advices from New York of May 7th, thirty estates were then grinding, and the receipts for the week at the six principal ports were 6000 tons against 9600 tons the previous week. The total receipts during this campaign up to the 3rd inst. were 163,000 tons against 123,000 tons at same time last year.

European markets have ruled quite steady on purchases made by American Refiners. London quotations since our last circular, for 88 deg. test f.o.b. Hamburg, are as follows: April 20th, 8s 8 1/4d; 21st, 8s 7 1/4d; 23rd, 8s 8 1/4d; 24th, 8s 9d; 29th, 8s 7 1/4d; 30th, 8s 8 1/4d; May 1st, 8s 9 3/4d; 5th, 8s 10 1/2d, and 15th, 8s 9 3/4d.

Late reports state that Holland and Belgium will sow 26 per cent. less than last year, Austria 12 1/2 per cent. increase and Germany 1 1/4 per cent. increase.

According to Willett & Gray's statistical May 6th, total stock of sugar in all the principal countries was 2,753,598 tons against 2,220,389 same time last year. Total stock in Europe, 2,197,300 against 2,500,627 tons same time last year. Excess of stock over last year, 538,299 tons. Almonds to the United States from all countries estimated at 100,000 against 60,000 tons same time last year. Total stock of sugar at four ports U. S., according to latest mail advices of May 12, 546,900 tons, against 178,194 tons same time last year. Cuba, six principal ports by cable, stock 41,091 tons against 54,282 tons same time last year. Visible production of the entire island of Cuba to May 5th, 172,173 tons, against 142,767 tons same time last year.

LONDON CABLE of May 12th quotes Java No. 15 B. S., at 10s 6d; Fair Refining, 9s; Beet, May 8s 10 1/4d; June 8s 10 1/4d. First marks German Granulated 10s 8 1/4d, f. o. b. Hamburg, equal to 3.60c net cash delivered New York duty paid.

Our latest mail advices from New York of May 12th state that the market for Raws is steady and firm, with further transactions in all grades, and with no indications but that the present firmation. Refiners, however, are indifferent on account of attitude of importers over holdings, who have been insisting upon a fraction advance over late sales. Refined is in quieter demand and the large stocks of Raws held by Refiners enables them to be independent when figuring on current importations.

TARIFF:—The bill as reconstructed by the Senate Finance Committee was reported to the Senate on May 4th, and a summary of the proposed duties on sugars is as follows:

On sugars not above 87 deg., 75 per cent. ad valorem.
On sugars testing between 87 and 88 deg., 35 per cent. ad valorem and 79c per lb.

On 89 deg. Muscovados and Molasses sugar, 35 per cent. ad valorem and 81c per lb.

On 96 deg. Centrifugals, 35 per cent. ad valorem and 1.16 per lb.

In addition, sugar receiving an export bounty from producing countries pay a surtax equal to such bounty. The time for the tariff bill to take effect is July 1st, 1897. The exemption clause of the House Bill relating to the Hawaiian Treaty is completely left out and this is considered as equivalent to the abrogation of the treaty. Should the bill finally pass without the exemption clause the question as to the effect on the treaty would possibly be decided by the Supreme Court, as it is claimed by some authorities that a special act would be required to abrogate the treaty. There is very great objection to the new sugar schedule, as it seems to be a purely Trust measure, and gives them a differential duty of .885c per lb., which is even more than under the present tariff. It is therefore very doubtful if the bill can pass without being modified, and this is bound to cause further delay. A strong effort is now being made to restore the exemption clause, and it is believed on good information that the friends of reciprocity have sufficient votes in the Senate to accomplish this, and that the House will not pass a tariff measure containing the abrogation of the Hawaiian Treaty. As matters now stand, it is likely to be the middle of July or August before the bill is finally passed and approved by the President.

RICE:—Hawaiian—Market is quiet but firm. Last sales were at 4 1/2c, 60 days, but today importers have ad-



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(Continued on Fifth Page.)